

AMENDMENT II.

381 *Scolochloa* Link, Hort. Berol. i. 136 (1827).

Scolochloa Mert. & Koch (1823) was based on *Arundo Donax* L.; but, if Professor Hitchcock's amendment as to homonyms is adopted, *Scolochloa* Link, the name of a well known northern grass, will have to give way to *Fluminea* Fries, unless *Scolochloa* is specially conserved.

3209 *Jamesia* T. & G. Fl. N. Am. i. 593 (1840).

Jamesia Raf. (1832) was based on *Psoralea Jamesii* Torr., which is generally kept in the genus *Dalea* Juss. (1789) or *Parosela* Cav. (1802)—see No. 3709. Rafinesque's *Jamesia* has been taken up by no subsequent author; but *Jamesia* T. & G. (1840) is a generally used name for a genus of shrubs of North America with one species widely known in cultivation as *Jamesia*. If *Jamesia* T. & G. is to be maintained it will be necessary specially to conserve it, at least if Dr. Hitchcock's amendment as to homonyms is adopted. In that case we should move the conservation of *Jamesia* T. & G.

3448 *Schrankia* Willd. Sp. Pl. iv. pt. 2: 1041 (1806).

Schrankia Willd. (1806) is a familiar tropical genus, which had almost universally been known by that name when, in 1894, Britton substituted for it the name *Morongia*, because of *Schrankia* Medic. (1792). *Schrankia* Medic. (1792) was based on *Myagrum rugosum* L., a species referable to *Rapistrum* Medic. (1794). No one but Moench (1794) seems to have taken up *Schrankia* Medic. If, however, *Schrankia* Willd. is to be maintained for the genus of the *Mimosoideae* it will be necessary specially to conserve it, at least if Dr. Hitchcock's amendment as to homonyms is adopted. In that case we should move the conservation of *Schrankia* Willd.

3973 *Larrea* Cav. An. Hist. Nat. ii. 119, pl. 18, 19 (1800).

Even though *Larrea* Ort. (1797) may be eliminated by the conservation of *Hoffmanseggia* (see No. 3557), *Larrea* Cav. (1800) would be abandoned or would have to be conserved, if Dr. Hitchcock's amendment as to homonyms is adopted. (See Briquet. Schröt. Festschr. 659 (1925)). In that case we should move the conservation of *Larrea* Cav.

AMENDMENT III.

7569 *Microdon* Choisy, Mém. Soc. Phys. Gen. ii. pt. 2: 97 (1823).

If *Dalea* Juss. (see No. 3709) is not conserved, *Dalea* Gaertn. (1788) must replace *Microdon* Choisy (1823) unless the latter is conserved.

GRAY HERBARIUM

Harvard University.

CHAMAECYPARIS THYOIDES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

H. K. SVENSON.

DURING the last week in September, 1928, the writer, while returning from the White Mountains, with a few hours at his disposal,

went to Black Pond in the almost deserted township of Windsor, New Hampshire, where "cedar" was said by the inhabitants to grow in large quantities. Since *Thuja occidentalis* in this part of New Hampshire is known only from the calcareous region bordering the Connecticut River, it was hardly to be expected in the swamps bordering the black waters of a typical mountain pond in an acid area. The "cedar" turned out to be *Chamaecyparis thyoides*. The trees in the main swamp, which was said to cover more than a square mile, had in large part been killed by flooding, but many of the trees had been cut for telegraph poles and shingles.

The township of Windsor is bordered on the northwest by Washington and at East Washington, *Rynchospora Torreyana*, a rare sedge of Cape Cod, Rhode Island and the New Jersey pine barrens, was at one time collected. Accordingly, Professor Fernald and I set out from Cambridge a few days later, hoping to find the station for *Rynchospora Torreyana* associated with *Chamaecyparis* and all the other coastal-plain plants which would of course accompany these. After the usual vicissitudes of travel by Ford, we spent the night in a small hotel at Washington, and the next day in trying to locate a *Chamaecyparis* swamp in Washington or a pond with an extensive sand beach which might harbor our *Rynchospora*. Relying upon hearsay and a map we visited one pond after another. These all seemed to be at an approximate elevation of 1500 feet, always at the tops of extremely steep hills, which abounded in this region; the vegetation of *Picea rubra*, *Betula lutea*, and *Betula papyrifera* suggesting anything but coastal-plain affinity. However, we collected *Hippuris vulgaris* at Long Pond, the southernmost station known in New England. Late in the afternoon we gave up the *Chamaecyparis*, except for the avowed intention of stripping bark from one of the cedar telegraph poles along the road, for an herbarium specimen. These poles were becoming the sole proof to Professor Fernald that I had ever seen the tree, and even then they might have been imported, when just as we crossed from East Washington into the township of Bradford we found ourselves in the midst of a *Chamaecyparis* swamp. Our search here for *Rynchospora Torreyana* was cut short, for we figured that we had just time to reach Bradford Pond before dark—on the shores of which had been collected another famous coastal-plain plant, *Sclerolepis verticillata*, known otherwise in New England only from Wallum Pond on the boundary

of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and extending southward from the New Jersey pine barrens. At Bradford Pond we found *Sclerolepis* growing in water with the boreal *Subularia aquatica*. Here the *Sclerolepis* was submersed and sterile, but farther along the sandy beach we found a few specimens in flower. This beach is the most extensive that I have seen on any pond, but was disappointing in the scarcity of coastal-plain plants. The shore is lined with a magnificent growth of *Pinus resinosa* and not *P. rigida* as was noted by Lewis, RHODORA vii. 186 (1905). By this time darkness had set in and our groping for specimens in the dim twilight ceased.

About the middle of November I had the opportunity of going to this region again, and noted a few *Chamaecyparis* trees at Bagley's Pond in Windsor, about two miles southeast of Black Pond, and about four miles south of the Bradford locality. The altitude of Bagley Pond is about 1200 feet, of Black Pond about 1000 feet, and of the Bradford station for *Chamaecyparis* about 800 feet. According to Sargent, N. Am. Silva x. 112 (1896), *Chamaecyparis thyoides* ranges from southern Maine to northern Florida. In a footnote he mentions that the highest elevation at which it has been reported is at High Point, New Jersey, where it grows in a cold deep swamp at an elevation of 1500 feet. Apparently it behaves similarly in New Hampshire. Sargent, Man. Trees ed. 2. 76 (1922), mentions its occurrence "near Concord, New Hampshire." Except for a specimen collected by C. F. Batchelder at Hancock, New Hampshire, which is less than ten miles south of Windsor, and which can be considered a part of the Bradford-Windsor area, and two specimens from the vicinity of Manchester (Chester, C. C. Forsaith, and Manchester, W. H. Huse, "25 miles north of Massachusetts and 50 miles west of the sea-coast"), it is represented in the Gray Herbarium and the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club from the following northern limits: Lyman and Alfred in York County, Maine; to Rye, New Hampshire; thence to Andover, Bedford, Concord, Westboro, Hopkinton, Monson, and Springfield in Massachusetts; to Willington, Southington, and Wolcott in Connecticut. It very probably reaches the Windsor region through the lowland extending northward from Massachusetts and to the east of Mt. Monadnock.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.